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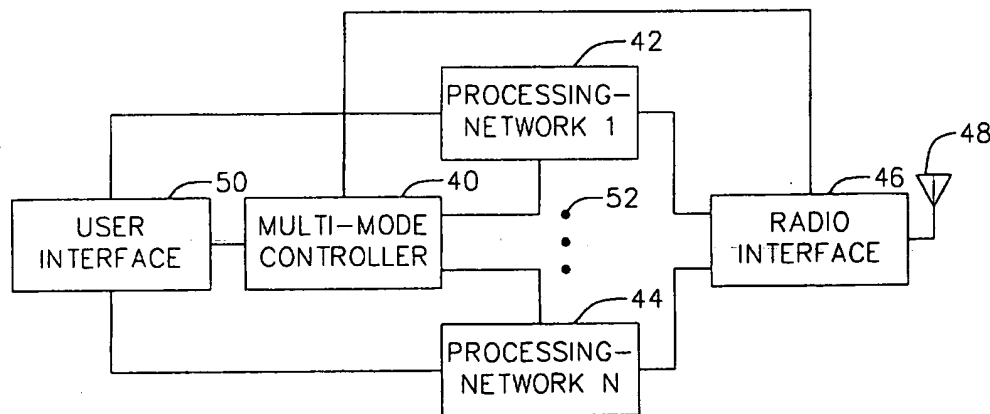
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- (71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): BROAD-COM CORPORATION [US/US]; 16215 Alton Parkway, Irvine, CA 92618-3616 (US).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): KARAOGUZ, Jeyhan [US/US]; 16215 Alton Parkway, Irvine, CA 92618-3636 (US). SESHADRI, Nambi [IN/US]; 16215 Alton Parkway, Irvine, CA 92618-3616 (US).

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(54) Title: MULTI-MODE CONTROLLER



(57) Abstract: Techniques for controlling and managing network access are used to enable a wireless communication device to selectively communicate with several wireless networks. A portable communication device constructed according to the invention can communicate with different networks as the device is moved through the areas of coverage supported by the different networks. As a result, the device can take advantage of services provided by a particular network when the device is within the area of coverage provided by that network. Thus, the device can selectively switch to networks that provide, for example, high speed Internet access, different quality of service, low cost service and/or different services (e.g., voice, data, multimedia, etc.). A multi-mode controller in the device may be used to alternately poll different networks to determine whether the device is within the area of coverage of a network and to selectively establish communications with those networks.

MULTI-MODE CONTROLLER

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates generally to data communications and, more particularly, to systems and methods for controlling and managing network access in wireless communication systems.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Demand for wireless information services had led to the development of an ever increasing number of wireless network standards. For example, cellular and PCS networks, to name just two, provide wide area wireless telephone and data services. As the demand for these services increases, portable communication devices such as personal digital assistants (PDAs) are evolving to support integrated voice, data, and streaming media while providing seamless network coverage from personal area networks (PAN) to wide area networks (WAN). On the wireless WAN side, the prevailing standards are 2G+, 3G and 4G, among others. On the wireless PAN and local area networks (LAN) side, Bluetooth, HomeRF, and IEEE 802.11b standards are emerging as important standards. A Bluetooth network may provide data connectivity between devices such as personal computer and personal digital assistants (PDAs) that are in relatively close proximity to one another. A HomeRF network may provide wireless services at relatively high data rates over a small area of coverage such as a person's home.

Boundaries between wireless WANs (including cellular networks) and LANs (e.g., home wireless LANs and other small pockets of wireless networks) are essentially disappearing as customers demand seamless continuation of service for their mobile communication device as they travel from their PAN to home network and further into the WANs.

However, in general, devices that are compatible with one wireless network are incompatible with other wireless networks. This is due, in part, to each network's use of its own unique set of protocols for facilitating communication between compatible devices.

Moreover, each network typically provides a unique set of services. Networks may provide different data transmission rates, for example, a GSM cellular telephone network typically supports data transfer rates of 64 kilobits per second (kbit/s) while a HomeRF network may support data transfer rates of 2-10 megabits per second. Networks also may provide service having different areas of coverage. For example, cellular networks provide coverage on a continental scale while Bluetooth networks typically provide coverage over the range of approximately 10 meters. Networks also may provide different information content to a user of the network. Legacy cellular telephone networks simply provided voice services. Newer networks such as PCS networks may support voice, data and other information services.

In effect, these disparate networks have created a series of islands of wireless service throughout the geographical landscape, each with its own unique set of protocol standards, data rates, areas of coverage and services. Yet there are no single wireless technologies or standards that effectively satisfy the requirements of desired coverage area (from PAN to WAN) and quality of service (high bandwidth data, voice, and streaming media) for mobile multimedia devices.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention is directed to systems and methods for enabling a wireless communication device to communicate with a variety of wireless networks. In particular, a portable communication device constructed according to the invention can communicate with different networks as the device is moved through the areas of coverage supported by the different networks. To this end the invention provides techniques for controlling and managing network access to several networks. As a result, a device constructed according to the invention can take advantage of services provided by a particular network when the device is within the area of coverage provided by that network. For example, when the device is within the area of coverage of a network that provides high speed Internet access, the device may switch from the network with which it was connected to the network with the high speed Internet access. Similarly, the device may, for example, connect to networks that provide different quality of service, low cost service and/or different services (e.g., voice, data, multimedia, etc.).

In one embodiment, the invention relates to systems and methods for implementing multi-mode wireless communication devices such as PDAs or multi-function (e.g. data, voice, and multimedia) mobile phones that best take advantage of the wireless networks in their proximity. That is, in the case where a nearby wireless network (WAN, LAN, or PAN) happens to provide more data bandwidth and/or better quality of service (QoS), a multi-mode wireless device may switch to that particular wireless network to access these services. Several network coverage scenarios include, for example:

- (1) a PDA or a multi-function mobile phone connected to a low bandwidth internet service while located within a WAN could take advantage of a broadband internet service while located at home through a wireless LAN;
- (2) a cellular phone could switch to a cordless telephone mode when at home to make calls over the wired infrastructure to avoid air-time charges;
- (3) a PDA or a multi-function cell phone traveling through a WAN may encounter an island of high bandwidth wireless coverage (Bluetooth, HomeRF, 802.11b, etc.) in which case it could switch to a Bluetooth, HomeRF, or 802.11b mode to access the provided services;

- (4) A Bluetooth enabled mobile WAN device may recognize and establish connection with a nearby HomeRF network; and
- (5) A Bluetooth enabled mobile WAN device WAN device may recognize and establish connection with a nearby IEEE 802.11b network.

One embodiment of a system constructed according to the invention consists of a multi-mode controller that, in effect, simultaneously processes communication signals for several wireless networks. The multi-mode controller processes signals to detect the presence of network services and, in the event services are detected, selectively establishes communications between the device and the network.

One embodiment of a system constructed according to the invention consists of a dual-mode Bluetooth and HomeRF controller. The dual-mode controller, in effect, simultaneously generates polling signals and scans for polling signals to detect the presence of Bluetooth and HomeRF network services. In the event such services are detected, the device selectively establishes communications between the device and one of the two networks.

One embodiment of a system constructed according to the invention consists of a dual-mode Bluetooth and IEEE 802.11b controller. The dual-mode controller, in effect, simultaneously generates polling signals and scans for polling signals to detect the presence of Bluetooth and IEEE 802.11b network services. In the event such services are detected, the device selectively establishes communications between the device and one of the two networks.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other features, aspects and advantages of the present invention will be more fully understood when considered with respect to the following detailed description, appended claims and accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a graphical representation of one embodiment of wireless communication networks defining different areas of coverage wherein a device constructed according to the invention may establish communication with one or more of the wireless communication networks;

Figure 2 is a block diagram of one embodiment of a multi-mode radio transmitter/receiver constructed in accordance with the invention;

Figure 3 is a block diagram of one embodiment of a multi-mode radio transmitter/receiver constructed in accordance with the invention;

Figure 4 is a block diagram of one embodiment of a multi-mode controller and user interface in accordance with the invention;

Figure 5 is a graphical representation of one embodiment of a communications system including Bluetooth and HomeRF networks wherein a device constructed according to the invention may establish communication with the Bluetooth and HomeRF networks;

Figure 6 is a block diagram of one embodiment of a dual mode Bluetooth and HomeRF radio transmitter/receiver constructed in accordance with the invention;

Figure 7 is a graphical representation of a Bluetooth network access procedure;

Figure 8 is a graphical representation of a HomeRF network access procedure;

Figure 9 is a graphical representation of one embodiment of a dual-mode Bluetooth and HomeRF network access procedure in accordance with the invention;

Figure 10 is a flowchart representative of one embodiment of a Bluetooth and HomeRF dual-mode controller state transition diagram in accordance with the invention;

Figure 11 is a block diagram of one embodiment of a dual mode Bluetooth and IEEE 802.11b radio transmitter/receiver constructed in accordance with the invention;

Figure 12 is a graphical representation of a IEEE 802.11b network access procedure;

Figure 13 is a graphical representation of one embodiment of a dual-mode Bluetooth and IEEE 802.11b network access procedure in accordance with the invention; and

Figure 14 is a flowchart representative of one embodiment of a Bluetooth and IEEE 802.11b dual-mode controller state transition diagram in accordance with the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention is described below, with reference to detailed illustrative embodiments. It will be apparent that the invention can be embodied in a wide variety of forms, some of which may be quite different from those of the disclosed embodiments. Consequently, the specific structural and functional details disclosed herein are merely representative and do not limit the scope of the invention.

Figure 1 is a simplified graphical representation of a communications system S defined by several wireless networks. Dashed lines 20, 22 and 24 represent hypothetical areas of coverage for a few representative wireless networks. In this embodiment, wireless communication device 26 is associated with one network (designated network 1) and its associated area of coverage 20. Similarly, wireless communication devices 28 and 32 are associated with another type of network (designated network 2) where each wireless communication device 28 and 32 is associated with a distinct area of coverage 22 and 24, respectively.

In accordance with one embodiment of the invention, multi-mode communication devices 30 and 34 may communicate with one or more of the wireless communication devices 26, 28 and 32. Essentially, each multi-mode communication device 30 or 34 determines whether it is within

Alternatively, a device constructed according to the invention may automatically connect to a network. In the embodiment of Figure 4, a data memory 84 may include information 96 that indicates, for example, that the device should: 1) never connect to a particular network; 2) always connect to a particular network if that network is detected; 3) prompt the user of the device for input as to whether the user wishes to connect to the network; and/or 4) connect to the network depending on other options. Examples of options in the last category (number four) include a switch on the device indicative of the user's preference under certain conditions or comparison of the service (e.g., available bandwidth, quality of service, networks costs) available from each network.

Once a network has been selected, a connection manager 102 establishes communication with the network by, for example, causing the appropriate network processor 60 or 62 (Figure 3) to send the necessary signals to another device in the network (as represented by block 90).

One embodiment of the invention relates to a method for a multi-mode wireless communication device to access and take advantage of the proximity wireless network that best satisfies its service needs. In particular, this embodiment includes a dual-mode wireless network chip set architecture that combines wireless PAN and LAN functions. The dual-mode operation is achieved by a device called a dual-mode controller (DMC) which controls and manages network access to a nearby PAN or a LAN.

Figure 5 depicts one embodiment of the invention that enables a device to utilize Bluetooth and HomeRF networks. Central to this embodiment is a Bluetooth and HomeRF dual mode controller as discussed in more below.

A Bluetooth network is categorized as a personal area network (PAN). PANs such as Bluetooth typically have a range on the order of ten meters. Conventionally, Bluetooth devices support data transfer rates in the range of 1 Mbit/s. Current Bluetooth specifications include Bluetooth versions 1.0 and 1.1.

In some instances, Bluetooth networks may be used in ad hoc peer-to-peer communications. Examples of communications over a Bluetooth network may include data transfers between a PDA and a nearby laptop computer or between a digital camera and a personal computer. In addition, an MP3 player may communicate with a computer or "juke box" over a Bluetooth network.

A HomeRF network is categorized as a local area network (LAN) and, as such, typically supports communications over a area of coverage of approximately 100 meters. Conventional HomeRF devices support data transfer rates on the order of two to ten Mbit/s. Current HomeRF specifications include the Shared Wireless Access Protocol Specification, versions 1.3 and 2.0.

Typically, a wireless PAN connects to a backbone that provides data connectivity to other networks. For example, a wireless PAN interface may connect to a T1 line to provide Internet

connectivity. Alternatively a cable modem may include a wireless PAN interface that provides LAN connectivity to wireless devices that are within close proximity to the cable modem.

Significantly, both Bluetooth and HomeRF incorporate frequency hopping. Thus, in this embodiment of the invention a portion of the RF front end may be effectively shared by the two networks. That is, some of the same circuits in the RF front end are used when the device is communicating with other Bluetooth devices or with other HomeRF devices.

Referring now to Figure 5, for purposes of explanation, an embodiment of a dual-mode mobile communication device 110 capable of accessing either Bluetooth network devices 112 or HomeRF network devices 116 will be described in the context of a residential gateway (e.g. a cable modem with a HomeRF wireless LAN interface 120). The residential gateway may provide a multi-user broadband internet access service and multi-channel cordless telephony via HomeRF interface. A PDA or a mobile phone with a dual-mode Bluetooth-HomeRF capability could switch to a HomeRF mode upon entering a home to take advantage of the broadband internet access service, or multi-channel cordless telephony service to avoid airtime charges while making a call.

In Figure 6, a chip architecture that provides this dual-mode functionality is illustrated. A dual-mode radio front-end 132 can be shared with different frequency hopping and modulation rate parameters between Bluetooth and HomeRF modes of operation. To achieve a dual-mode operation, a new timing mechanism (and respective state machines) is used since both Bluetooth and HomeRF are time-synchronous networks. A dual-mode controller 130 implements this timing mechanism and the state machines to achieve the dual-mode operation.

The dual-mode controller 130 has the following operational modes:

- Bluetooth-only mode
- HomeRF-only mode
- Dual Bluetooth-HomeRF mode

In this embodiment, all three modes are set by an external user command. In the Bluetooth-only or HomeRF-only mode, the device operates in the native Bluetooth or HomeRF mode, respectively, i.e., whichever mode the device is in the other mode would be turned off. In the dual Bluetooth-HomeRF mode, Bluetooth and HomeRF baseband processors 134 and 136, respectively, time-share the dual-mode radio front-end 132 under the time-synchronous management of the dual-mode controller 130.

The role of the dual-mode controller 130 may be better understood by first explaining the native Bluetooth and HomeRF network access mechanisms. Figure 7 illustrates what is called "inquiry scan procedure" used by new Bluetooth devices to access a nearby Bluetooth network. A Bluetooth master device (by default the first device that formed a Bluetooth network) sends a train of special inquiry sequences to probe if there are any new Bluetooth devices in the

vicinity. The special inquiry sequences denoted by "A" and "B" each contain 8 frames where each frame is of time duration 1.25 ms and consists of a master-to-slave transmission slot (0.625 msec) and a slave-to-master transmission slot (0.625 msec). In every master-to-slave transmission slot, the master sends an inquiry access code on two consecutive hopping frequencies, thereby, covering 16 hopping frequencies for every 8 frames that make up the inquiry sequence "A." As shown in Figure 7, the inquiry sequence "A" is repeated 256 times. There are a total of 32 predetermined hopping frequencies allocated to the inquiry procedure. In the event that no inquiry response is received by the master during the first 2.56 sec interval, the remaining set of 16 hopping frequencies are used in transmitting another train of inquiry sequences denoted by "B" as shown in Figure 7.

New devices entering a Bluetooth network scan for inquiry sequences transmitted by a master device. The inquiry scan mechanism is also shown in Figure 7. A new device scans the RF spectrum at a single hopping frequency for 11.25 ms in every 2.56 seconds interval. For each new scanning window, a new hopping frequency is selected based on a predetermined frequency hopping sequence. Upon receiving a valid inquiry code sequence, the new unit picks a random number $N < 64$ and continues to search for inquiry messages on the same hopping frequency. The unit then transmits an inquiry response message (containing the unit's access ID and other parameters) in the Nth slave-to-master slot corresponding to the master-to-slave slot that carried a valid inquiry code. Sending an inquiry response message at a randomly chosen slave-to-master slot reduces the probability of collision for transmissions by multiple new units responding to the same inquiry access code. The bound on the random number N is chosen such that the inquiry response message is sent to the master unit within the same train of inquiry code sequences "A" or "B". Once the master unit receives an inquiry response message, the actual connection set up procedure is performed.

Figure 8 describes the HomeRF network scan procedure for a new isochronous device (called I-node) to join a HomeRF network managed by a Control Point (CP). In this case, the CP transmits a distinctive TDMA beacon every 20 msec at the beginning of each superframe. The superframe duration (20 msec) is based on the frequency hopping rate (50 hops/sec), i.e., each superframe is sent at a different hopping frequency. The beacon contains specific information about joining the HomeRF network. A new I-node performs a network scan procedure to search for a CP beacon on one of the three predetermined network scan frequencies for 1.52 seconds.

Unless a beacon is received, all three scan frequencies are tried (each for 1.52 sec) in search of a CP beacon. If a TDMA beacon is received within the scanning window, the new I-node then extracts the network identity information and the timing information from the beacon to join the HomeRF network.

HomeRF network access mechanism for a new device is somewhat similar to the Bluetooth network access mechanism. In both cases, the new device seeking admission into the network starts a network scan procedure searching for a special message from a master unit (for a HomeRF network, the master is the CP). This similarity establishes the basis for the operation of the dual-mode controller device. For a dual-mode Bluetooth-HomeRF communication device, the dual-mode controller manages the network access mechanism for both Bluetooth and HomeRF networks in a synchronous manner. A general illustration of the time interleaved access procedure is shown in Figure 9.

The dual-mode controller (DMC) device includes a new synchronous state machine that combines the standby, inquiry scan, network scan, and connection procedures carried out by Bluetooth and HomeRF devices. The dual-mode Bluetooth-HomeRF devices interoperate with standards based on Bluetooth-only or HomeRF-only devices. Network scan and connection setup procedures for a dual-mode device should follow the same rules as specified in the Bluetooth or HomeRF standards. In other words, dual-mode operation of the described embodiment should not alter the synchronous time flow of interdependent states (idle, network scan, scan response, etc.) that accomplish the respective network access procedures for Bluetooth or HomeRF networks. The exemplary dual-mode controller is configured such that Bluetooth and HomeRF network access state machines are combined without individually altering their functionalities. Detailed description of the dual-mode controller state machine is illustrated in Figure 10.

The default state for the dual-mode controller is the standby mode. In the absence of any network connection, the dual-mode controller initiates a new network scan request every 10.24 seconds. The very first network scan performed by the dual-mode controller searches for a HomeRF network. In this state, a new device performs a network scan procedure on one of the three HomeRF network scan frequencies for 1.52 sec searching for a CP beacon. Unless a beacon is received, all three scan frequencies are tried (each for 1.52 sec) in search of a CP beacon as shown in Figure 9. Total duration of the HomeRF network scan procedure is 10.24 seconds. If a TDMA beacon is received within the scanning window, the new unit extracts the network identity information and the timing information from the beacon to join the HomeRF network. However, before the new device attempts to join the HomeRF network based on the beacon information, the user is informed via a display message etc. about the existence of a HomeRF network and the types of services that are available. Accordingly, the user may either approve or disapprove joining the HomeRF network for the specified services. If the user directs the dual-mode controller to establish a connection with the HomeRF network, the dual-mode device then joins the HomeRF network and maintains connection until the device transitions into an idle mode or until the CP beacon is no longer received by the unit. In both cases, the dual mode device goes into the dual-mode standby mode. If the user does not approve connecting to a

HomeRF network, the dual-mode controller automatically starts an inquiry scan procedure to search for the existence of a Bluetooth network 188. As illustrated in Figure 10, the dual-mode controller jumps to the same state, that is, starting a Bluetooth inquiry scan if the initial HomeRF network scan fails to find a CP beacon. In this case, the Bluetooth inquiry scan procedure is also run for 10.24 seconds. This time duration is divided into four inquiry scan periods of each 2.56 seconds. As shown in Figure 9, the inquiry scan procedure involves searching for a valid inquiry code for 11.25 msec (covering 16 inquiry frequencies) in a 2.56 second interval at a single hop frequency. The same procedure is repeated at different hop frequencies until an inquiry code is received, but no more than 3 times. If a valid Bluetooth inquiry code is not received within the 10.24 second interval, the dual-mode device goes back to the dual-mode standby mode 170. In case the unit receives a valid inquiry code 190, it goes into an inquiry-response mode 192 followed by the connection set up procedure 194 with the master as described earlier in the text. Finally, if there is no more data to be sent, the Bluetooth connection is terminated 196, and the dual-mode device goes back into the dual-mode standby mode 170.

The embodiment described above typically would be implemented in one or more integrated circuits. For example the section including the baseband processors, 134 and 136, the central processing unit 142 and the host interfaces 138 and 140 may be implemented in a single CMOS integrated circuit and the RF section may be implemented in a single integrated circuit. It should be appreciated, however, that the teachings of the invention may be implemented using a wide variety of electronic components and, typically, software programs.

As in the embodiments of Figures 2-5, the operations of the dual mode controller may be implemented using various combinations of hardware and software. Hence, operations of the state machine of Figure 10 may be implemented using software code running on a processor or as hardware-based logic. For example, a network scanner component or routine may be used for the network scan operations. A connection manager component or routine may be used for the connection procedure. Note that these two operations may correspond with the network detector 92 and the connection manager 102 of Figure 4.

In addition, a dual-mode communication device incorporating this embodiment may include various optional user interfaces such as an audio interface and a visual interface for textual, graphical and video presentations. The device also includes an interface for user input (e.g., a keypad). The host interface may interface to a broadband backbone including, for example, an ethernet connection, satellite connection, wireless broadband, cable or the public switched telephone network (PSTN). Typical implementations of such a device may include, for example, PDAs, cellular telephones, MP3 players, still and video cameras and video recorders.

Figure 11 depicts one embodiment of the invention consisting of a dual-mode mobile communication device that is capable of accessing either a Bluetooth or a Point-Controller (PC)

controlled IEEE 802.11b network. 802.11b networks fall under the category of a local area network (LAN). Conventional 802.11b devices support data transfer rates on the order of 5.5 Mbits/s and 11 Mbit/s.

This embodiment is described in the context of a residential gateway (e.g. a cable modem with an 802.11b wireless LAN interface) providing a multi-user broadband internet access service and multi-channel cordless telephony via an 802.11b interface. A PDA or a mobile phone with a dual-mode Bluetooth-802.11b capability could switch to an 802.11b mode upon entering a home to take advantage of the broadband internet access service, or multi-channel cordless telephony service to avoid air-time charges while making a call.

In Figure 11, a chip architecture that provides this dual-mode functionality is illustrated. A dual-mode radio front-end 202 can be shared with different RF front-end and modulation rate parameters between Bluetooth and 802.11b modes of operation. To achieve a dual-mode operation, a new timing mechanism (and respective state machines) is required since both Bluetooth and 802.11b systems are time-synchronous networks. A dual-mode controller 200 as shown in Figure 11 implements this timing mechanism and the state machines to achieve the dual-mode operation.

The dual-mode controller 200 has the following operational modes:

- Bluetooth-only mode
- 802.11b-only mode
- Dual Bluetooth-802.11b mode

In this embodiment, all three modes are set by an external user command. In the Bluetooth-only or 802.11b-only mode, the device operates in the native Bluetooth or 802.11b mode, respectively, i.e., whichever mode the device is in the other mode would be turned off. In the dual Bluetooth-802.11b mode, Bluetooth and 802.11b baseband processors 204 and 206, respectively, time-share the dual-mode radio front-end 202 under the time-synchronous management of the dual-mode controller 200.

Figure 12 describes the 802.11b network scan procedure for a new device to join an 802.11b network managed by a Point Controller (PC) device. In this case, the PC transmits a distinctive "beacon" every "CFP(Contention Free Period)RepetitionInterval" that is bounded by "CFPMaximumDuration" parameter per IEEE 802.11b MAC specification. Unlike in an HomeRF network, 802.11b transmissions take place at the same fixed carrier frequency, i.e., no frequency hopping is allowed. The beacon contains specific information about the existing 802.11b network.

A new device with an intention to join the 802.11b network performs a network scan procedure to search for a PC beacon. Search for the PC beacon is repeated every "CFPMaximumDuration" interval per IEEE 802.11 MAC specification at the same carrier

frequency. If a PC beacon is received within the scanning window, the new device then extracts the network identity information and the timing information from the beacon to join the 802.11b network.

For a dual-mode Bluetooth-802.11b communication device, the dual-mode controller 200 manages the network access mechanism for both Bluetooth and 802.11b networks in a synchronous manner. A general illustration of the time interleaved access procedure is shown in Figure 13.

The dual-mode controller 200 includes a synchronous state machine that combines the standby, inquiry scan, network scan, and connection procedures carried out by Bluetooth and 802.11b devices. It is important that dual-mode Bluetooth-802.11b devices interoperate with standards based Bluetooth-only or 802.11b-only devices. Network scan and connection setup procedures for a dual-mode device should follow the same rules as specified in the Bluetooth or 802.11b standards. In other words, dual-mode operation should not alter the synchronous time flow of interdependent states (idle, network scan, scan response, etc.) that accomplish the respective network access procedures for Bluetooth or 802.11b networks. Consequently, the objective of this invention disclosure is to devise a dual-mode controller such that Bluetooth and 802.11b network access state machines are combined without individually altering their functionalities. A description of one of the embodiments of the dual-mode controller state machine is illustrated in Figure 14.

The default state for the dual-mode controller is the standby mode 230. In the absence of any network connection, the dual-mode controller initiates a new network scan request 232 every "CFPMaximumDuration" per 802.11b MAC specification. The very first network scan performed by the dual-mode controller searches for an 802.11b network. In this state, a new device performs a network scan procedure 236 searching for a 802.11b PC beacon. Total duration of the HomeRF network scan procedure is "CFPMaximumDuration". If a TDMA beacon is received within the scanning window (block 238), the new unit extracts the network identity information and the timing information from the beacon to join the 802.11b network. However, before the new device attempts to join the 802.11b network based on the beacon information, the user is informed via a display message etc. about the existence of the 802.11b network and the types of services that are available. Accordingly, the user may either approve or disapprove joining the 802.11b network for the specified services (block 240). If the user directs the dual-mode controller to establish a connection with the 802.11b network, the dual-mode device then joins the 802.11b network and maintains connection until the device transitions into an idle mode 244 or until the PC beacon is no longer received by the unit 242. In both cases, the dual mode device goes into the dual-mode standby mode. If the user does not approve connecting to the 802.11b network, the dual-mode controller automatically starts an inquiry scan procedure to

search for the existence of a Bluetooth network 248. As illustrated in Figure 14, the dual-mode controller jumps to the same state, that is, starting a Bluetooth inquiry scan if the initial 802.11b network scan fails to find a PC beacon. In this case, the Bluetooth inquiry scan procedure is run for 10.24 seconds. This time duration is divided into four inquiry scan periods of each 2.56 seconds. As shown in Figure 13, the inquiry scan procedure involves searching for a valid inquiry code for 11.25 msec (covering 16 inquiry frequencies) in a 2.56 second interval at a single hop frequency. Same procedure is repeated at different hop frequencies until an inquiry code is received but no more than 3 times. If a valid Bluetooth inquiry code is not received within the 10.24 second interval, the dual-mode device goes back to the dual-mode standby mode. In case the unit receives a valid inquiry code 250, it goes into an inquiry-response mode 252 followed by the connection set up procedure 254 with the master as described earlier in the text. Finally, if there is no more data to be sent, the Bluetooth connection is terminated 256, and the dual-mode device goes back into the dual-mode standby mode.

While the embodiments described above generally have described portable devices, the invention may be incorporated in non-portable devices. For example, a multi-mode controller may be implemented in a stationary device in an area where the wireless services may change over time. Typical scenarios may include where the quality of service or effective data rate of a given wireless service varies over time. In general, in many applications wireless networking may be used in place of non-wireless connections. Hence, it should be understood that the teachings of the invention may be applied to virtually any connectivity application where there is a need to selectively utilize the services of more than one wireless network.

In summary, the invention described herein teaches improved techniques for managing and controlling network connectivity in wireless systems. While certain exemplary embodiments have been described in detail and shown in the accompanying drawings, it is to be understood that such embodiments are merely illustrative of and not restrictive of the broad invention. It will thus be recognized that various modifications may be made to the illustrated and other embodiments of the invention described above, without departing from the broad inventive scope thereof. In view of the above it will be understood that the invention is not limited to the particular embodiments or arrangements disclosed, but is rather intended to cover any changes, adaptations or modifications which are within the scope and spirit of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for controlling and managing wireless network access for a wireless communication device, comprising the steps of:

sequentially attempting to determine whether communications may be established with at least one of a plurality of wireless networks;

selecting at least one of the wireless networks; and

establishing communications between the wireless communication device and at least one selected wireless network.

2. A multi-mode controller for controlling and managing network access for a wireless communication device, comprising:

a network detector for sequentially attempting to determine whether communications may be established with at least one of a plurality of wireless networks;

a network selector for selecting at least one of the wireless networks; and

a connection manager for establishing communications between the wireless communication device and at least one selected wireless network.

3. A dual-mode controller for controlling and managing access to Bluetooth and HomeRF networks, comprising:

a network scanner for sequentially performing Bluetooth network scans and HomeRF network scans;

a network selector for selecting a Bluetooth network or a HomeRF network; and

a connection manager for establishing a connection with the selected Bluetooth or HomeRF network.

4. A method for controlling and managing access to Bluetooth and HomeRF networks, comprising the steps of:

sequentially performing Bluetooth network scans and HomeRF network scans;

notifying a user of availability of a Bluetooth network or a HomeRF network;

selecting a Bluetooth network or a HomeRF network according to user input; and

establishing a connection with the selected Bluetooth or HomeRF network.

5. The method of claim 4 further comprising the step of using common radio circuitry for communications to Bluetooth and HomeRF networks.

6. A dual-mode controller for controlling and managing access to Bluetooth and 802.11b networks, comprising:

a network scanner for sequentially performing Bluetooth network scans and 802.11b network scans;

a network selector for selecting a Bluetooth network or an 802.11b network; and

a connection manager for establishing a connection with the selected Bluetooth or 802.11b network.

7. A method for controlling and managing access to Bluetooth and 802.11b networks, comprising the steps of:

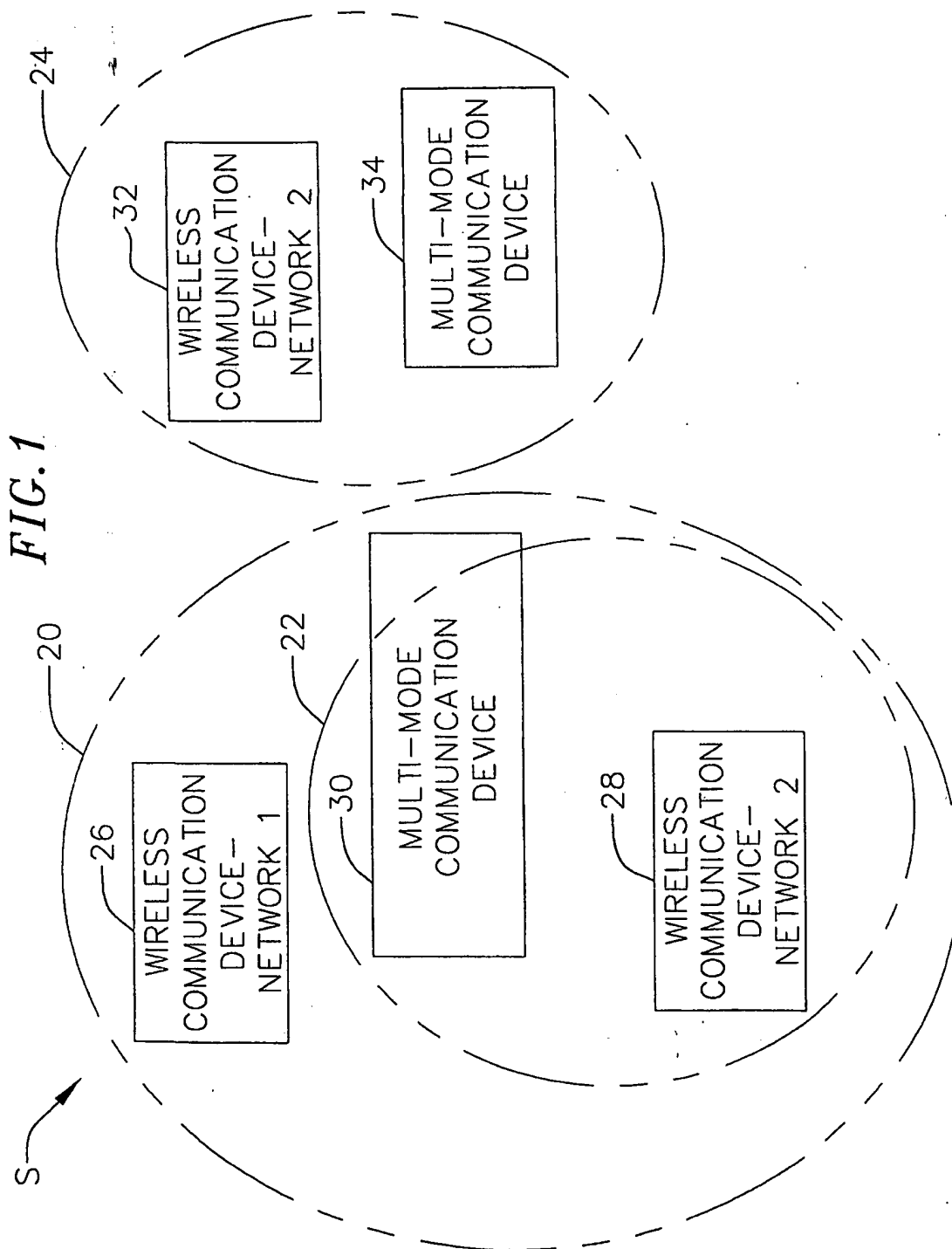
sequentially performing Bluetooth network scans and 802.11b network scans;

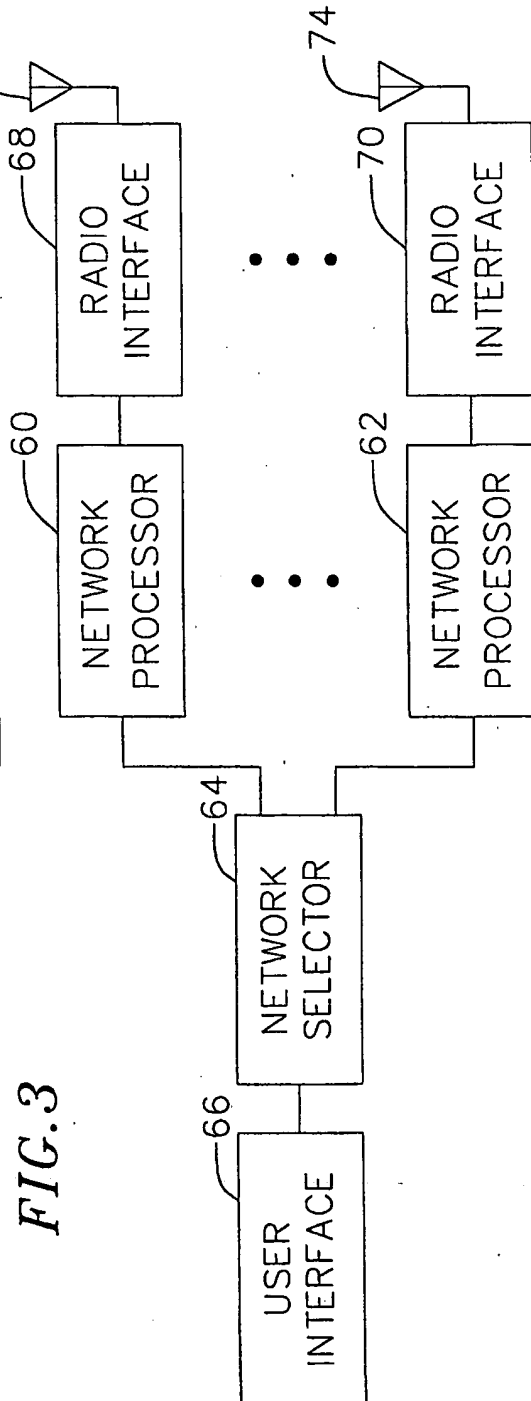
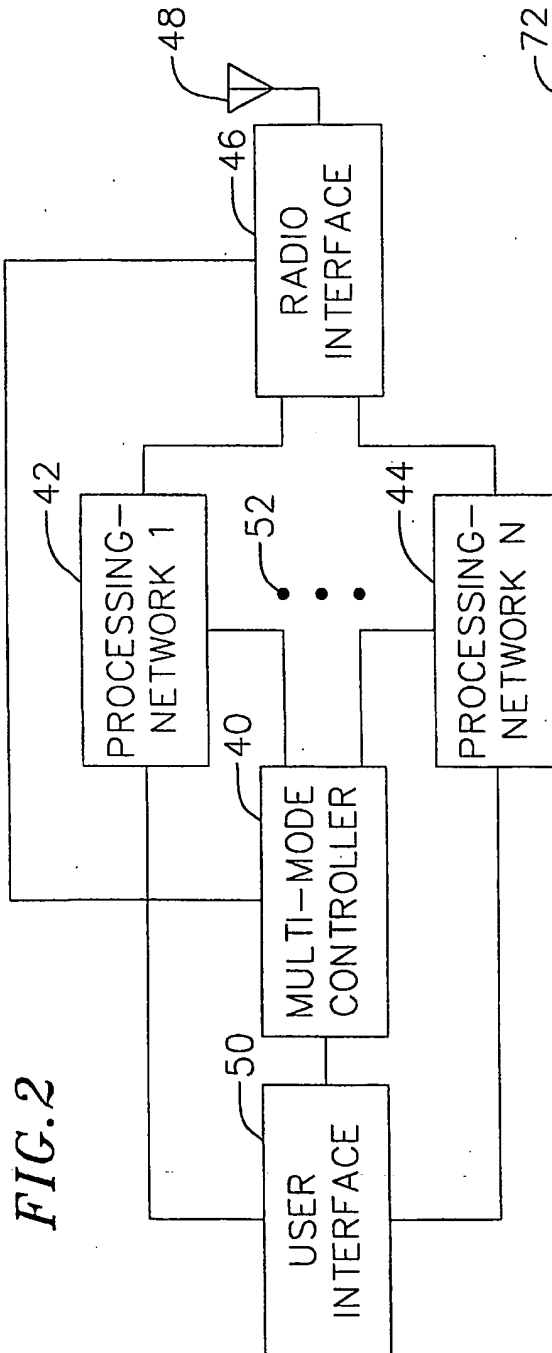
notifying a user of availability of a Bluetooth network or an 802.11b network;

selecting a Bluetooth network or an 802.11b network according to user input; and

establishing a connection with the selected Bluetooth or 802.11b network.

8. The method of claim 7 further comprising the step of using common radio circuitry for communications to Bluetooth and 802.11b networks.





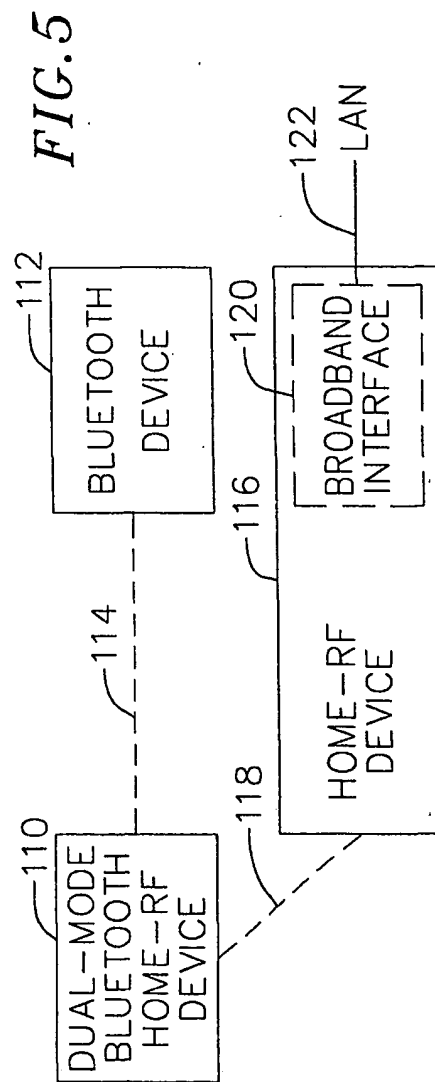
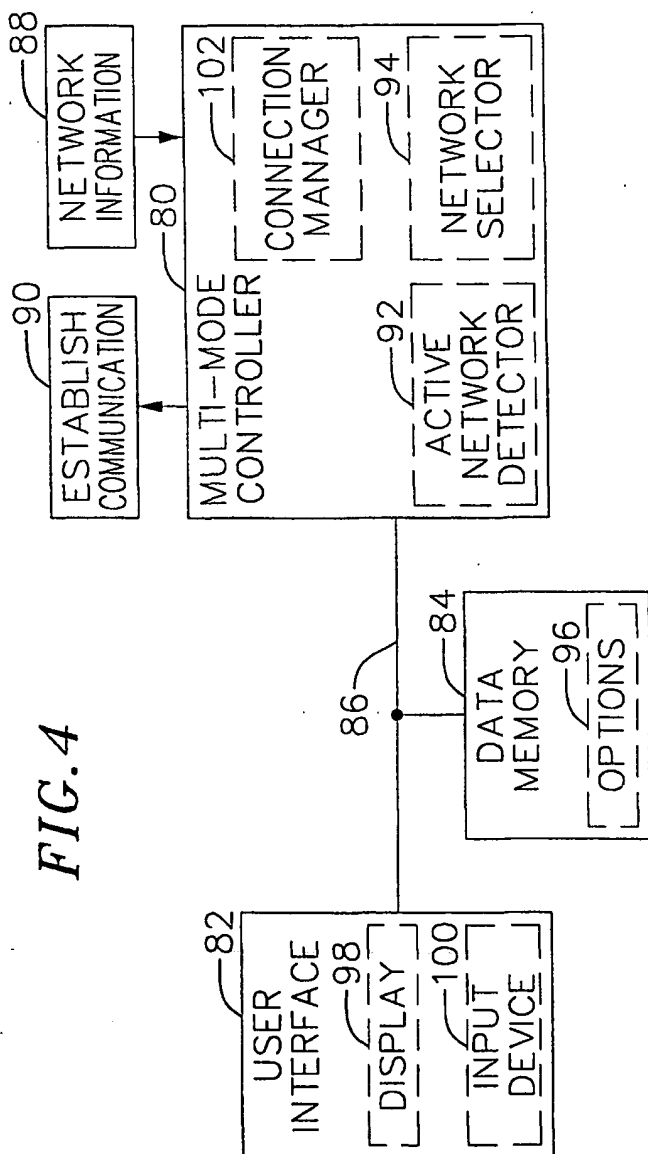


FIG. 6

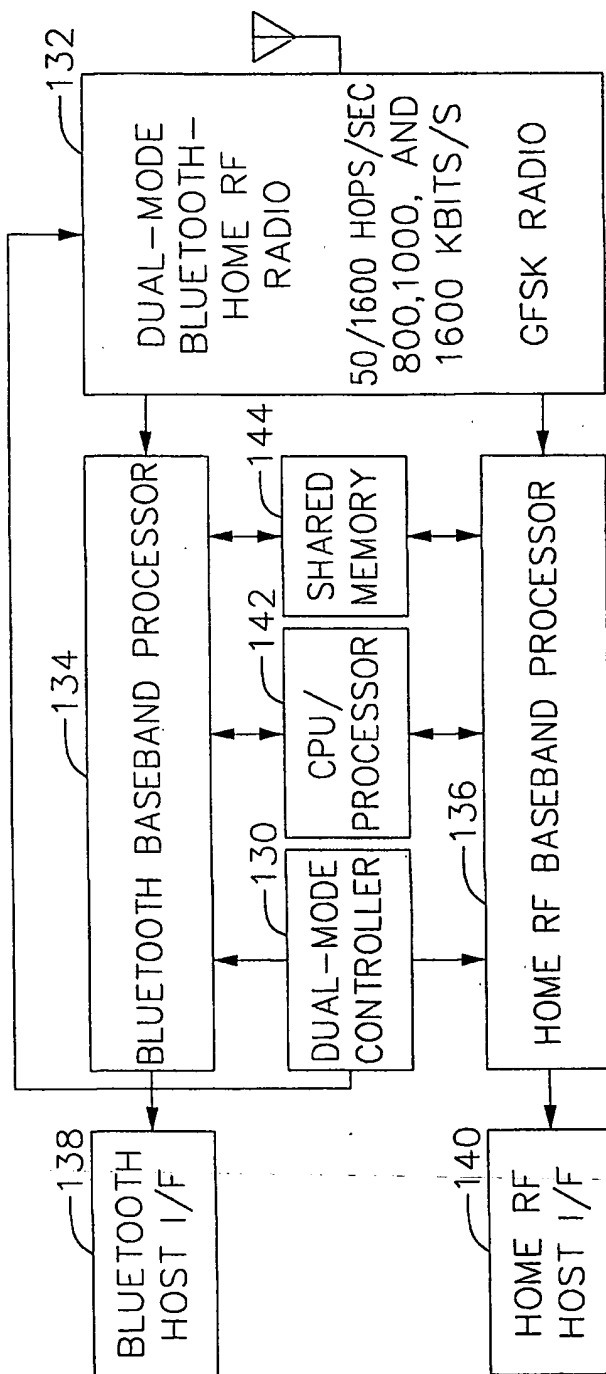
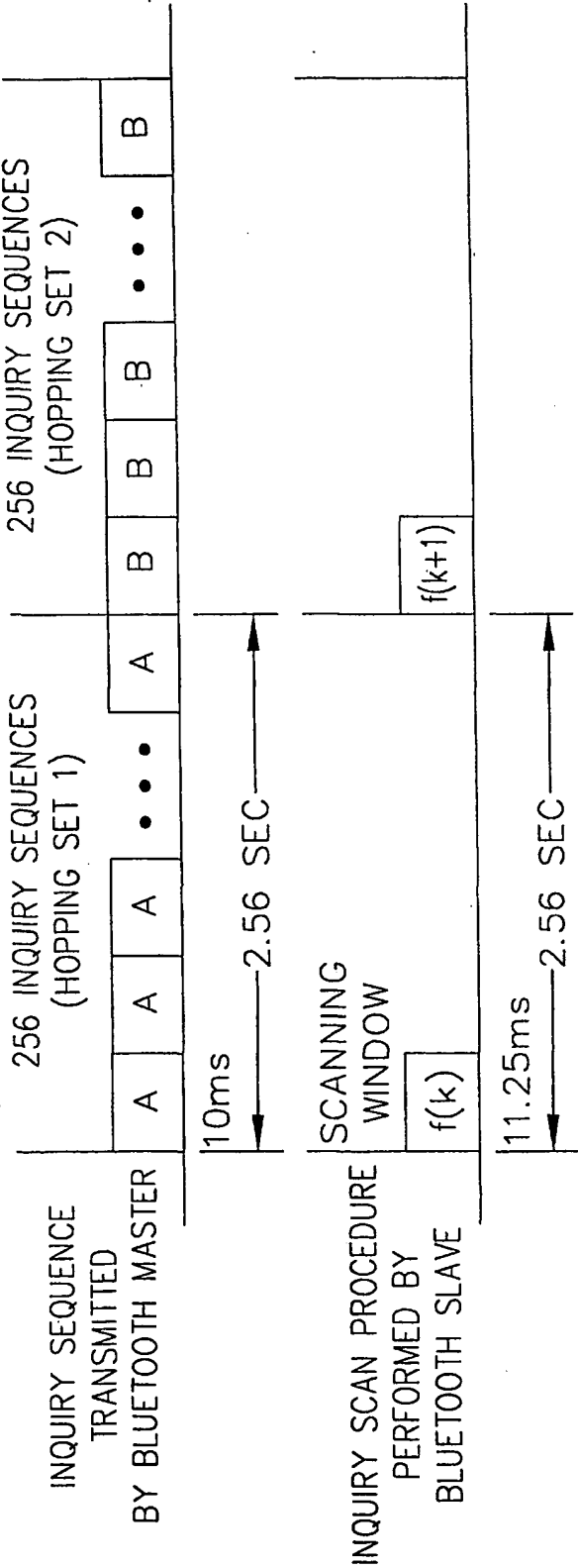


FIG. 7



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FIG. 8

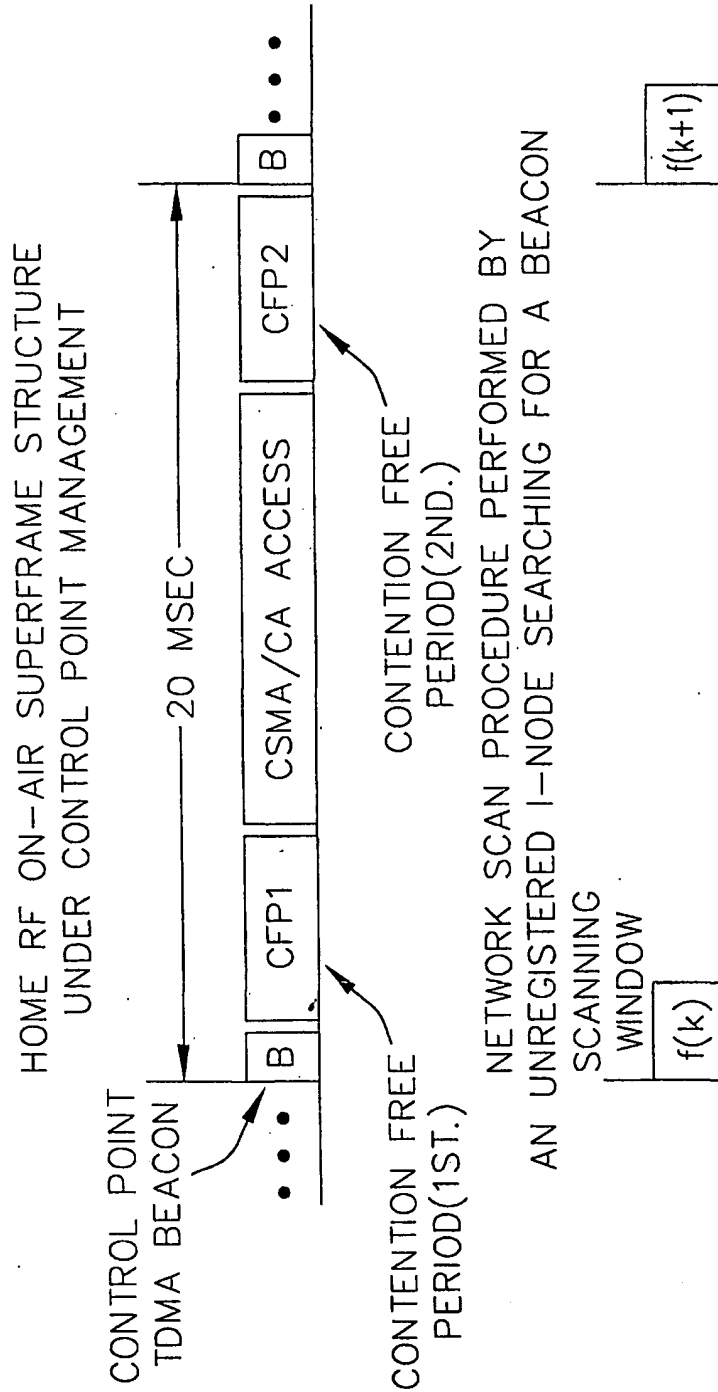


FIG. 9

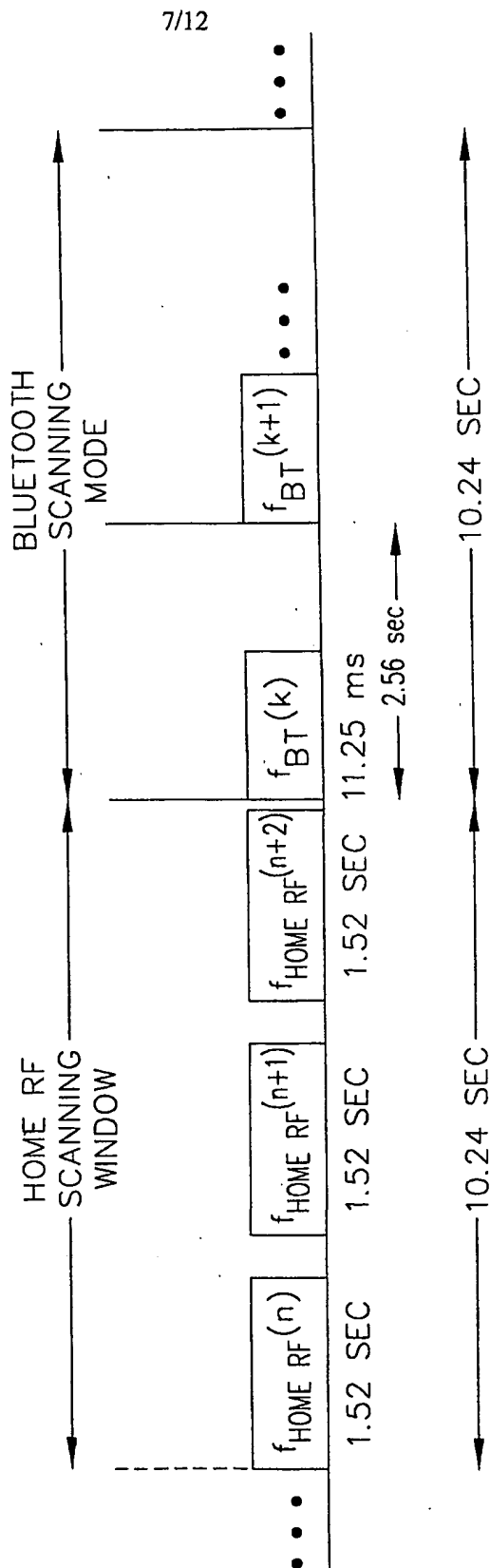
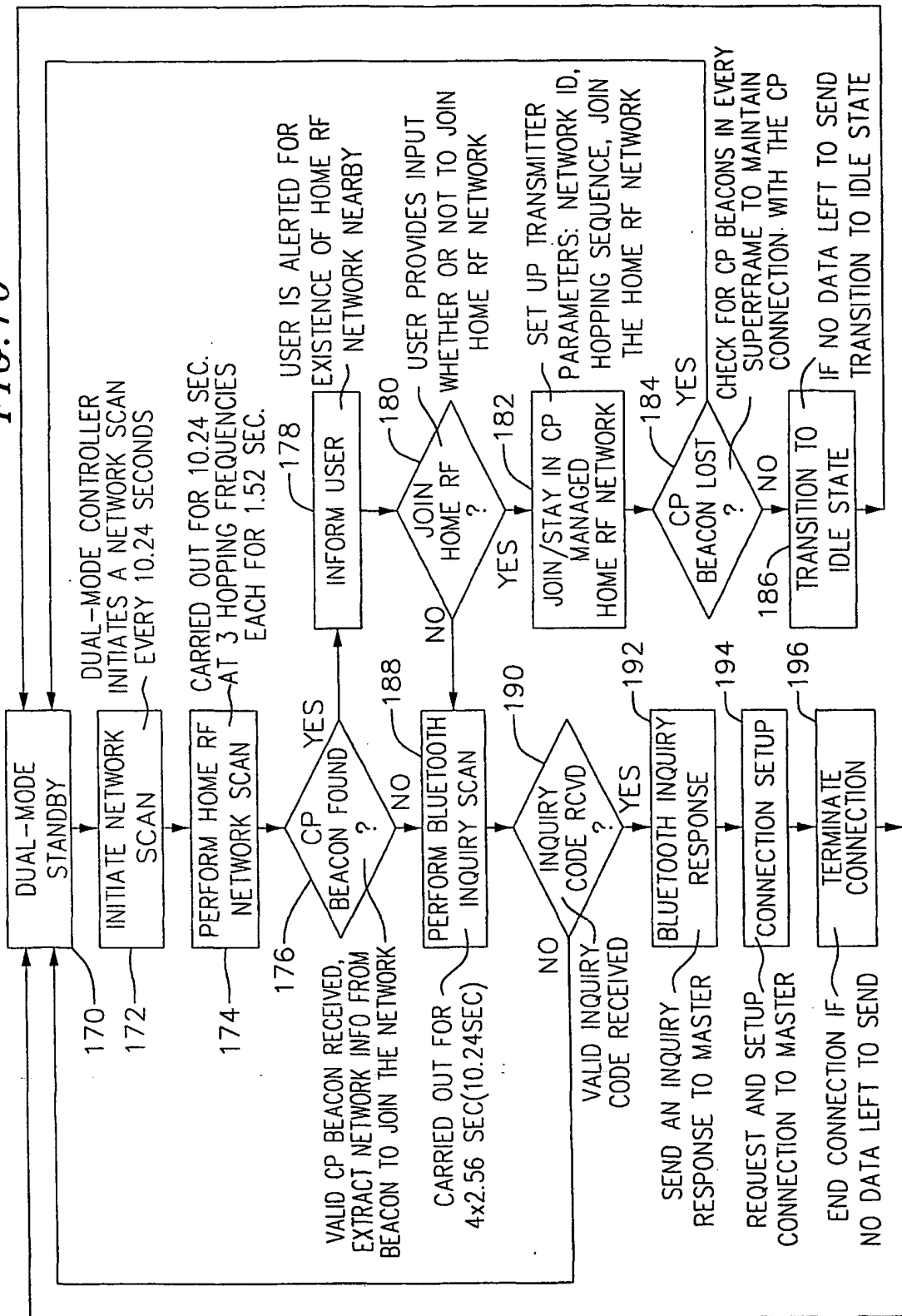


FIG. 10



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FIG. 11

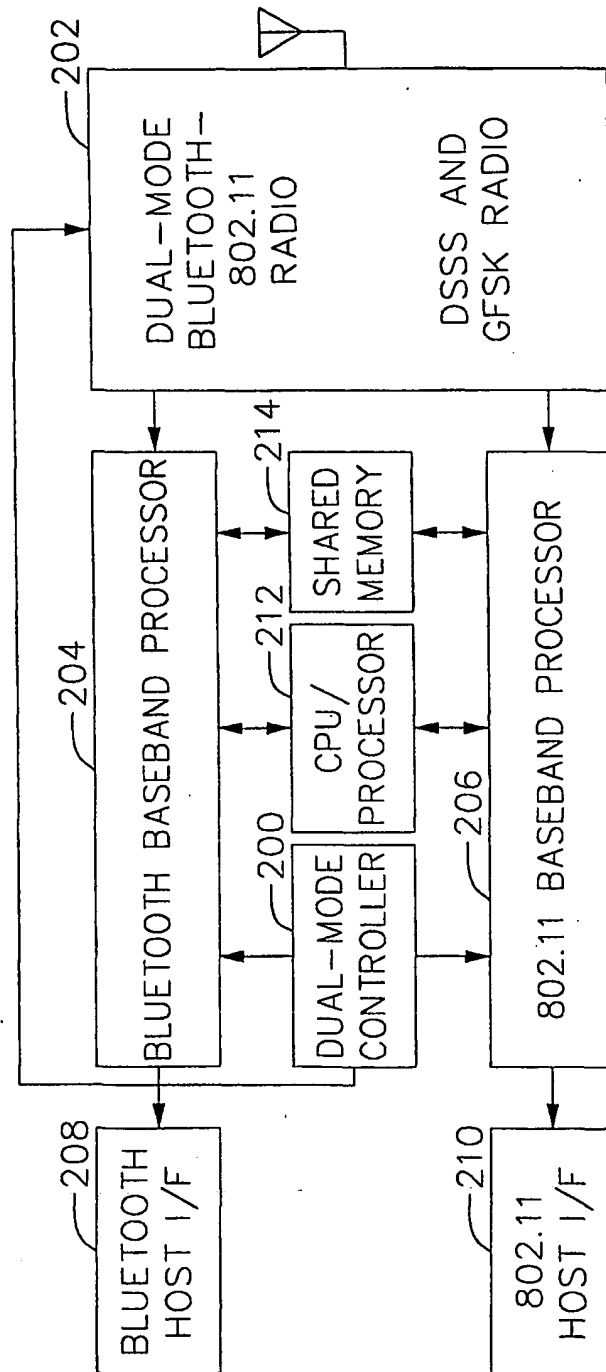


FIG. 12

802.11 FRAME STRUCTURE UNDER PC MANAGEMENT

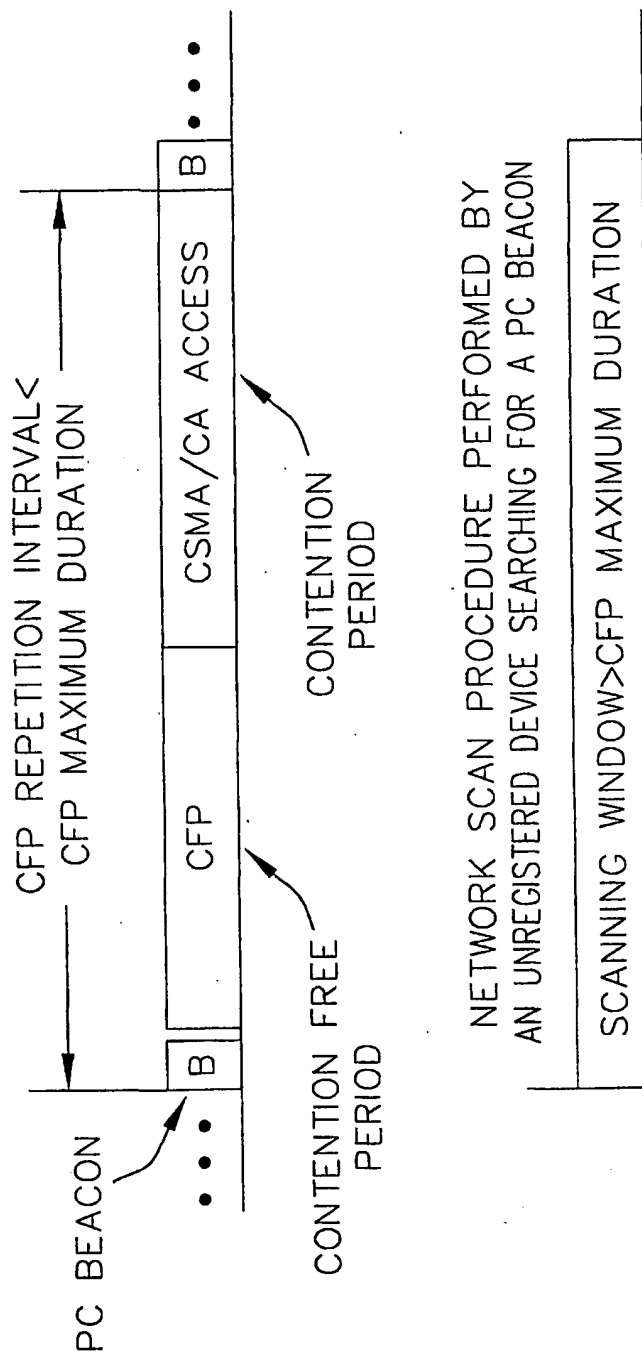
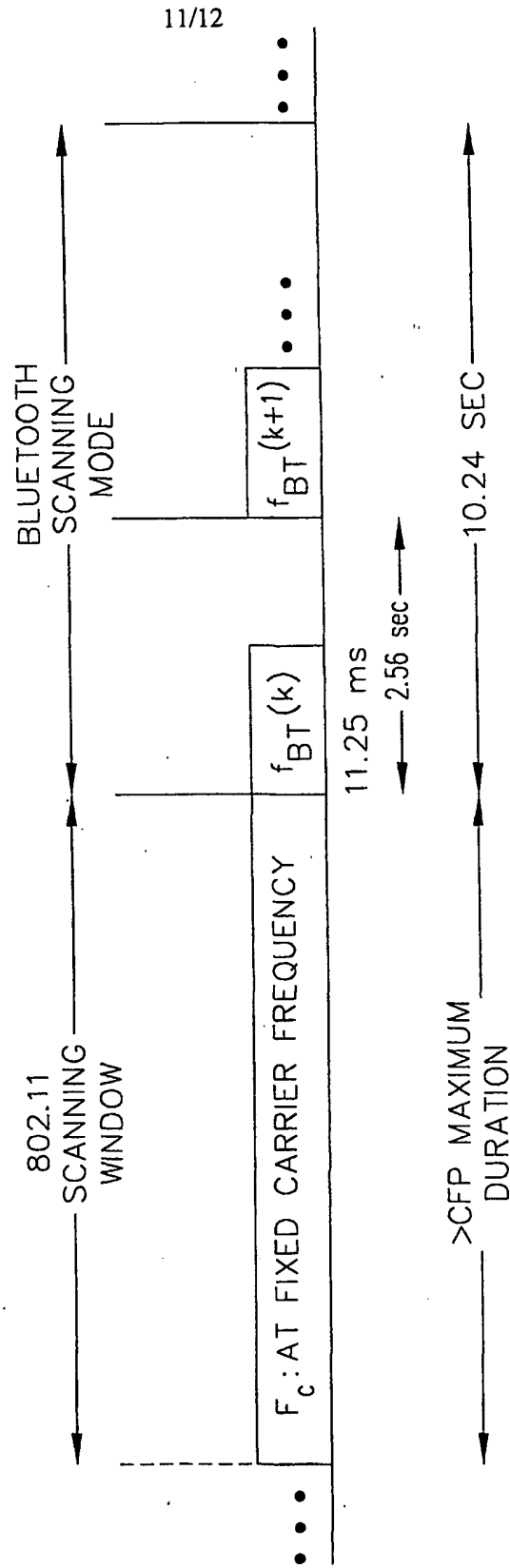


FIG. 13



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FIG. 14

